

<<应用英语语音学>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<应用英语语音学>>

13位ISBN编号：9787040263497

10位ISBN编号：7040263491

出版时间：2011-6

出版时间：高等教育出版社

作者：王桂珍

页数：367

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<应用英语语音学>>

内容概要

《普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材：应用英语语音学》深入浅出地介绍了英语语音学的基本概念，为读者全面系统地了解英语语音学科知识提供了有益的参考。

同时，作者结合自身多年的教学经验，针对中国英语学生的实际需要，用丰富的例证阐述了如何将英语语音学的理论应用于中国英语教学。

《普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材：应用英语语音学》适用于英语专业高年级学生、各个层次的英语教学人员以及语言学和语音学研究人员。

<<应用英语语音学>>

书籍目录

Unit 1 Phonetics - the Science of Speech 1.1 Overview 11.2 Branches of Phonetics 21.3 Speech Production 41.4
 Articulation 61.5 Applications 101.6 Test Yourself 17Unit 2 International Phonetic Alphabet 2.1 Overview 202.2
 The International Phonetic Alphabet 232.3 Narrow vs Broad Transcription 262.4 Cardinal Vowels 312.5
 Applications 352.6 Test Yourself 38Unit 3 Classification of Speech Sounds 3.1 Overview 413.2 Vowels and
 Consonants 443.3 Contoid and Vocoid 483.4 English Vowels and Consonants 503.5 Applications 533.6 Test
 Yourself 55Unit 4 Classification of English Consonants 4.1 Overview 574.2 Voicing 584.3 Places of Articulation
 604.4 Manners of Articulation 644.5 Applications 674.6 Test Yourself 69Unit 5 English Stops, Fricatives and
 Affricates 5.1 Overview 715.2 Stops 725.3 Fricatives 785.4 Affricates 815.5 Applications 825.6 Test Yourself 85Unit 6
 English Nasals and Approximants 6.1 Overview 876.2 Nasals 876.3 Approximants 926.4 More about English
 Consonants 966.5 Applications 986.6 Test Yourself 100Unit 7 Classification of English Vowels 7.1 Overview 1027.2
 Close Vowels and Open Vowels 1077.3 Front Vowels and Back Vowels 1117.4 Rounded Vowels vs Unrounded
 Vowels 1137.5 Applications 1157.6 Test Yourself 118Unit 8 English Pure Vowels 8.1 Overview 1208.2 Front Vowels
 1248.3 Central Vowels 1278.4 Back Vowels 1288.5 Applications 1328.6 Test Yourself 135Unit 9 English
 Diphthongs 9.1 Overview 1379.2 Closing Diphthongs 1399.3 Centering Diphthongs 1419.4 Length of Vowels 14.3
Unit 10 English Syllable StructureUnit 11 English Word Stress and Sentence StressUnit 12 Strong Forms and
 Weak FormsUnit 13 Linking and AssimilationUnit 14 Rhythmic Structure in EnglishUnit 15 Tone in English
 UtterancesUnit 16 English Intonation in UseAppendix 1 Phonetic Symbols for English Vowels and
 ConsonantsAppendix 2 The International Phonetic Alphabet (Revised to 2005) References

章节摘录

The higher number of consonants as compared to the number of vowels in most systems clearly makes consonants relatively more informative than vowels, and precisely their information load may be at the basis of their lexical specialization. As we will see, however, the specialized function of consonants in conveying lexical information goes beyond their numerical superiority and remains unchanged also in languages in which there is a similar proportion of vowels and consonants. Consonants are not only more numerous than vowels, but they tend to disharmonize within a word, i.e. to become more distinctive. In contrast, vowels not only have less distinctive power than consonants because they are fewer in number in most systems, but also because of their tendency to lose distinctiveness. For example, generally speaking, vowels do not disharmonize but rather tend to harmonize throughout a domain in many languages. Because vowel harmony assimilates vowels for certain features, their original distinctive power is reduced. In addition, the domain of vowel harmony is often not lexical, but a signal to syntax. Vowels tend to lose their distinctiveness also independently of their tendency for harmonization: in many sound systems, vowels tend to lose their quality in unstressed positions. This is so in a variety of languages, such as English, in which unstressed vowels centralize. In other languages, the change is only partial, in that variation in vowel quality in stressed position is larger than in the unstressed position, e.g. in European Portuguese, where there are 8 vowels in the stressed position, but only 4 in unstressed position or in Italian, with 7 vowels in stressed position and 5 in the unstressed position. Thus in nonharmonic systems, vowels lose distinctiveness, though only in unstressed position. Consonants may neutralize in specific environments or may undergo weakening, but their loss of distinctiveness in general is not spread throughout a word, as in the case of vowels, in part because not all consonantal types undergo weakening. Instead, vowel reduction or vowel harmony, in many systems, affect all vowel types, and their effects can thus be seen throughout a word.

<<应用英语语音学>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>